

- 9.1% of the high school students surveyed reported pregnancy or impregnation,
- 2.9% of high school students (1993 data) reported STDs including HIV infection, and
- 2.2% of high school students reported injecting drug use.

The results from this survey also indicate that black males are the race-sex group at highest risk. In general, on most of the high risk indicators reviewed, blacks were at higher risk than whites, and males were at higher risk than females. Even though blacks were more likely than whites to report sexual intercourse, 4 or more sexual partners, current sexual activity, early sex, and pregnancy/ impregnation, blacks reported more condom use and more communication with adult family members regarding AIDS than whites. These data can be used to help target prevention programs for school-aged youth in Tennessee.

4.3.3. Overall Conclusion

Data from population-based surveys like the BRFSS and YRBSS provide a context for seroprevalence surveys conducted by CDC and TDH, including the Childbearing Women (CBW) Survey, state prisoners surveys and other local surveys described and reported in Chapter 3. Estimates of 2% of juvenile and adults arrestees with HIV/AIDS seem realistic. In the adult household population, a group of 90,000 Tennesseans, ages 18-64, representing about 3% of the population, assessed their chances of getting AIDS as high. Approximately 3% of high school students in Tennessee (1993 data) reported ever having an STD including HIV/AIDS. While these percentages over-estimate the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the general population, estimates among the arrestee and prison population are the same as those from statewide prisoner surveys. It is clear that existing data may be used to estimate HIV prevalence and profile HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and risk behaviors.